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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, September 23.—Thousands of persons visited H. B. M. S. Serapis, which is at the Portsmouth dockyard. Yesterday the baggage of the Prince of Wales, together with that of his suite, plate, presents, &c., were embarked. The vessel goes to Spithead to-morrow and will make a six hours' trial trip. On Saturday she will sail for Brindisi, Italy, where it has been decided the Prince of Wales will embark instead of from Venice.

TURKISH SUCCESSES.

The London *Times* in its evening edition publishes a special telegram in which it is said that the Turkish Pasha with nine battalions of troops has entered the village of Pyne near Trevinick, unopposed. There are a thousand refugees at Grashar without sustenance, and flocks perishing with drought are arriving there.

CHARGE AGAINST A DIPLOMAT.

LONDON, September 23.—The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, commenting on a detailed report of a special commission of the House on foreign loans, says: If these allegations cannot be refuted, Don Gutierrez, Minister of Honduras, must be held guilty of having conspired with Mr. Lefevre and others to defraud the British public. There cannot be any question that the Government is bound to refuse him any further recognition. His historical account furnishes no satisfactory answer to these charges. The time has arrived when he must be more explicit.

DECREASE IN BULLION.

LONDON, September 23.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the last week £538,000. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £1,700,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability is now 52¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market is 1⅝ per cent., which is one-eighth below the Bank of England rate.

DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE'S BROTHER.

LONDON, September 23.—Robertson Gladstone, a brother of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is dead.

European Turkey.

WHAT THE SERVIANS THINK OF IT.

BELGRADE, September 23.—The addresses of the Skupshtina in reply to the speech from the throne is published to-day. All means necessary to protect the liberty of the people and security of the country are placed at the disposal of Prince Milan. Referring to the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the address says: "Perpetual suffering has compelled our brethren to take up arms. Our hearts bleed for them. We shall give your Highness every means to enable us to assist in restoring peace to Bosnia and Herzegovina and confide in your wisdom for the accomplishment of this noble mission." The Servian Minister of War has ordered five batteries of artillery and four battalions of infantry to proceed to the Bosnian frontier. Turkish troops are stationed on the other side of the lines.

A COUPLE OF VOICES FOR WAR.

LONDON, September 24, 6:30 A. M.—A Vienna dispatch reports that two members of the Servian ministry voted against the address to Prince Milan, and were in favor of war.

TURKISH TROOPS ADVANCING ON SERVIA.

BELGRADE, September 23.—It is reported that 5,000 Turkish troops have started for Nisch, on the frontier of Servia. The Servians are throwing up extensive earthworks.

France.

INCREASE IN SPECIE.

PARIS, September 23.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the past week 3,501,000 francs.

ARMS FOR ASSESSMENTS.

PARIS, September 23.—*Le Temps* confirms the reports that the Government has determined to make the adoption of the system of voting by arrondissements instead of departments on Cabinet questions. *LeTemps* adds that President MacMahon declared at the Cabinet meeting that he could be no longer in favor of the immediate dissolution of the Assembly, if that body adopted the system voting by departments.

Spain.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, September 22.—The *Times* to-day has a letter from Madrid, giving the following interesting news from Spain: The new ministry belong to what is called the union of the Liberal party, formed by O'Donnell from the best elements of the then Conservative party and Liberal party. They come into the Cabinet with clean hands and a reputation for talent and integrity. The correspondent ascribes the change in the ministry not only to dissensions on questions of suffrage, but to the distribution of some highly lucrative posts in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, which were sought by all parties not only with avidity but acrimony, and, it is said, personal coarseness. The Moderdo party, furious at their defeat, have been very bitter in expressing their opinion since being ousted. Their behavior will have the effect to disgust both King and country with their prejudice and want of liberality. The tide of feeling is setting in the right direction, and all things point to the union of the Liberal party as the one most likely to form wisely a just administration. Senor Castelar, of late, has moderated many of his advanced ideas, and in all probability his adherents, if not himself, will offer themselves for seats in the Spanish Cortes, and become powerful supporters of the Liberal monarchy. The majority of the officers of the army support the present *regime*, and desire to put an end to the war. As to the state of feeling in the provinces, it is simply one of utter weariness and indifference. There is very little national though plenty of provincial feeling left in the country.

Germany.

A DISTINGUISHED TRAVELER COMING.

BERLIN, September 23.—Gerhardt Rolfs, the African traveler, will sail from Bremen in a few days for the United States.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, September 23.—The steamship Victoria, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, September 23.—Arrived, steamship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 23, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 108; 10-40's 105; new 5's, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 10½; preferred 29¾. Refined petroleum 9¾@10d. Turpentine 23s.

PARIS, September 23.—Rentes 65 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 23.—United States bonds—New 5's, 109¾.

ANTWERP, September 23.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 11-16d; Orleans 7 5-16d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 5,500 American. Flour steady; extra State 22s. Wheat—No. 1 Chicago spring 9s 6d; No. 2 Red 9s 6d. Corn steady at 29s. Pork—Eastern 98s; Western 79s. Bacon—Cumberland cut 50s. Beef 80s. Lard 61s. Refined petroleum 9¾@10¾d; spirits do 10¾d.

CASUALTIES.

A Lamp Upset and a Young Lady Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

INDIANA, PA., September 23, 1875.

Carrie Carzol, a student of the normal school, while sitting at the table at her father's, last night, accidentally upset a lamp. The oil caught fire, the flames communicated to her clothes, and she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterward. She lived in West Indiana.

Collision on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, MICH., September 23.—The schooner E. R. Williams collided with and sunk the schooner Egan last night, at midnight, near Thunder bay light, Lake Huron. The Egan was loaded with coal and the Williams with wheat. The Williams was damaged forward, and two men were lost on the Egan, the captain's son and a sailor.

Suicide on Account of Poverty.

RUTLAND, VT., September 23.—Jacob Louden stepped in front of a train at Bermington yesterday, and was instantly killed. Poverty and poor health are supposed to be the cause of the act. He leaves a wife and four children. A daughter lay dead in the house when he committed the act.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Senor Caxeiano Bonafax, Secretary of the Cuban Treasury, died on the morning of the 18th inst., of vomito.

Englehardt won the scull race at Saratoga, yesterday, by over a dozen lengths. Time, twenty-two minutes and twenty-three and three-quarter seconds.

Sharkey, the murderer, attempted to escape from the Kingston steamer as she touched at ports on the north coast of Cuba, and has been brought back to this city.

Judge Nat. Harrison died of apoplexy at his residence in Denver on Wednesday night. He formerly resided in West Virginia, and was at one time prominently identified with the politics of that State. He was also well known at Washington and New York.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

POLITICAL.

State.

Jacob Rush, of Greene, declines to run as a Republican candidate for Senate in Fayette and Greene counties.

There are evidences of unusual activity on the part of the Republicans in all sections of the State. Hartranft clubs are being formed in nearly every city.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Press* (independent) says: "No voter has any guarantee that the Democrats, in case of success, will carry out their emphatic promises of reform."

The Democracy profess to be terribly hostile to political judges, which leads us to inquire: Will Pershing resign, or will he drag the judicial ermine through the dirty pool of politics?—*Somerset Herald.*

There must be a streak of honesty in Hendrick B. Wright, as Alexander McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, is dissatisfied with his appointment as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. —*Uniontown Standard.*

The Tunkhannock *Republican* thus briefly describes the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. "Vic. Piollet is most favorably known in this region to shed lustre upon the ticket. He is a loud-mouthed, coarse-grained, played out politician."

The following is the Republican ticket in Mifflin county: Sheriff—Wm. H. McClellan; Coroner—John Evans; Treasurer—S. J. Brisbin; Commissioners—David Heister, John D. Barr; Director of the Poor—William Greer; Auditors—Reuben T. Myers, John Henry. James McFarlane was elected delegate to the State Convention.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian*, a Democratic paper, is not enchanted with Piollet's nomination. It knows him and therefore doesn't like him. It says: "Past differences arising from local issues while Columbia, Bradford and other counties formed a Congressional district, render the nomination of Col. Piollet somewhat distasteful to a portion of the Democracy here."

The administration of the State government for fifteen years has been of the fairest and most equitable on record, and of those fifteen years, the three which John F. Hartranft has conducted will compare in soundness of judgment, rectitude of purpose, and impartiality of action with the brightest and most successful of all his predecessors.—*Monongahela Republican.*

The "true inwardness" of the political action of the Prohibitionists is becoming manifest to everybody. With very few exceptions the leaders are no longer contending upon the moral issue, but are prosecuting a political campaign to destroy if possible the Republican party. The earnest temperance men, as a political body, will not support the Prohibition ticket.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, addressed the Republicans of Huntingdon county at their grand rally last week, and made a telling speech in behalf of Republicanism, which made the Democracy quake. He took very strong grounds against the so-called temperance party, and cautioned Republicans not to have anything to do with it, for it is only a hired auxiliary in the interest of Democracy.

Last Saturday evening the arbitration room of the court house was crowded with the working element of the Republican party, met for the purpose of inaugurating the coming campaign by perfecting the organization of a Hartranft and Lewis General Club. Every one present appeared to be thoroughly aroused with enthusiasm, and determined to do effectual work for the party this fall.—*Meadville Republican.*

Frank Hughes, in a speech at Pottsville, the other day, admitted that "*the character of Governor Hartranft for honesty and integrity cannot be assailed.*" Of course it can't for Hartranft has made one of the very best Governors this State ever had, and his administration is absolutely like Cesar's wife, above suspicion. And it is honest men, above everything else, we need in office. Wouldn't the people of Pennsylvania be idiots to exchange the honest Hartranft for a tool of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company?—*Lebanon Courier.*

A goodly number of Democratic journals whose columns have heretofore teemed with sarcastic allusions to "filthy rag money," "irredeemable Government shinplasters," "Republican badges of dishonor," and sundry other pleasing allusions to greenbacks, are striving hard to put on a bold front. They are trying to swallow their inflation crow smiling, but in many instances the smile that accompanies the "writtles" is of a decidedly ghastly character. But, then, the bird must be swallowed.—*Scranton Republican.*

Three years ago General Hartranft was not only opposed by the whole Democratic party of the State, reinforced by the disaffected or Greeley Republicans, but by a strong public sentiment engendered by the "independent press" outside of the Commonwealth. Now, after almost three years of trial, he has no accuser. His intelligent and patriotic administration of our State affairs has won for him praises from friend and foe. Avoiding all complications with Federal politics, he has contented himself with looking after his official duties alone. This is the reason why all feel so kindly toward him, and his re-election is deemed a certainty.—*Butler Eagle.*

Crawford county will give a good account of herself this fall. There has been a fear of apathy and in that alone lies the danger to the Republican party. But the issues thrust in the canvass are making people think and feel that there is some responsibility resting upon them. The very fact that we have a Governor to elect, and that man Governor Hartranft, and that next year the Presidential contest is to be waged, is sure to call out a very full vote in November. Last fall the Democrats elected their Assemblymen through our apathy and over-confidence; but we will not be caught napping again. We have a strong county ticket.—*Titusville Herald.*

There is not a man in the State of Pennsylvania who has a more shameful record as a legislator than Mr. Pershing. Search the record of his five years' service in the House of Representatives never so closely, and in not a single instance can he be found voting in favor of any measure calculated to strengthen the General Government in its struggle for the preservation of the Union; not a single measure in the interest of the masses did he sustain by his voice or vote. Upon national questions he was also found against the cause of his country, and on State issues ever on the side of the corporation power.—*Scranton Republican.*

General.

"Brick" Pomeroy, the Robespierre of the Democracy, will not support the Bourbon ticket of New York.

Mr. John Tod, eldest son of the late Governor Tod, a Democrat, and a heavy iron and coal proprietor in the Mahoning Valley, has come out strongly for Hayes.

Allen-Cary stock has quite perceptibly declined within the last few days. All the signs portend a brilliant Republican victory in Ohio on the 12th of October.—*Steubenville Herald.*

A correspondent writing from Ohio to the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "Hayes' election is now assured. The only question is as to his majority. Some parties put it at 30,000."

Perhaps it is presumptuous to hope so—but we do hope Mr. J. Davis, the almost martyr of the South, has finally forgiven the soldiers of the North for having saved the country.

Professor Hamilton, temperance candidate for Governor of Minnesota, has raised a very heavy crop of barley this year. In that part of the country the entire barley crop is used to make beer.

The Toledo *Blade* says Governor Hayes is everywhere greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. No candidate for Governor of Ohio has developed such strength since the canvass of Tom Corwin in 1840.

The *Methodist Advocate*, of Atlanta, Georgia, says: "Men have been pronounced by the courts guilty of inciting insurrection, in this State, sentenced to the chain-gang and worked to death in a few months for DISTRIBUTING REPUBLICAN TICKETS AT AN ELECTION."

Colorado, it would seem, has gone Republican. This fixes the position of the new State. The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* says "the Administration party has made nearly a clean sweep in the Territory, electing a majority in the Legislature, leaving their opponents only a few county officers."

"Governor Morton's meetings in Southern Ohio have been immense," says the Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent. "I learn this on the authority of the railroad men, who furnish the trains for them, and who saw the meetings at Portsmouth, Ironton and other places." The railroad men are correct. The Republicans of Southern Ohio are as enthusiastic as those in the Reserve. We are going to have an old-fashioned vote here in October.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Writing of the outlook in Ohio, a correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "In short, all investigation tends to prove that the Democratic brag is not based upon any more correct information of the condition of the State than is possessed by Republicans; that a large vote will be polled, and the Republican vote will be fully brought out; that the inflationists will gain lightly from the Republicans, who will gain on the Catholic question as many as they lose by inflation, and that Hayes will be elected by a full average majority. This pleasing prospect may not last. The people of this State realize the impending crisis. They well understand that it is here inflation must be met and beaten back, or it will capture one of the great national political parties, and threaten with disaster the whole land."

Sold.—The Democratic party sold itself to the slave power.

It sold itself to Secession.

It sold itself to the Rebellion.

It sold itself to Repudiation.

It sold itself to the enemies of the free schools.

It sold itself to the British Free Traders.

All this it has done to get power. Is such a party to be trusted?—*Ironton Register.*

Eight years ago the Hon. S. F. Cary, of Ohio, characterized the Democratic party in the following terms: "The party that opposed the Government in its efforts to crush out the rebellion, and organized conspiracies in Ohio to aid traitors; the party that denounced Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper, and our soldiers as hirelings and dogs; the party that denounced the war as a failure, and tried to make it so; the party that dissuaded men from enlisting, and persuaded them to desert after they had enlisted; the party steeped in crime and covered with infamy." Now the Hon. S. F. Cary is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, of the party "*steeped in crime and covered with infamy.*" Perhaps the Hon. S. F. Cary will be good enough to tell the people of Ohio what the Democratic party has done since 1867 to relieve itself from the odium of the indictment then drawn up and pronounced against it by him.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The conference of the friends of Reform, consisting of representatives of the Citizens' party, the Merchants' organization and the Republicans, have approached that point of agreement which indicates at early and harmonious result in the nomination of a State and city ticket upon which all can very cordially and earnestly unite. This much is certain, that a general agreement has been arrived at as to the State ticket, and that the friends of Reform will have the opportunity to vote for Mr. J. Morrison Harris for Governor, Mr. S. Teackle Wallis for State's Attorney, and Colonel Wilkins for Comptroller. Mr. Wallis sacrifices both his inclinations and convenience in accepting the nomination, but his strong conviction as to the necessity for reform, and the impossibility of accomplishing it except by a movement outside of party lines, has not permitted him to decline. His name will add great strength to the movement, and the voting for him no a personal gratification to thousands who now no ties of party will restrain.—*Baltimore American.*

The Hon. B. F. Wade made his first appearance in the Ohio campaign at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, a few days ago, where he introduced ex-Governor Hayes in a brief speech. After telling the audience that he should go to his grave ashamed of them if they allowed the Democrats to carry the State, he settled the whole question of corruption at Washington with the simple suggestion to only bear in mind that nowadays we hear public men maligned on every hand. Now, I say that these sweeping charges of rascality against the rubbish men of the Republican party in Washington are not true. I have been there in Washington some time, and I don't know as they ever accused me of stealing anything, and I say these charges are not true. I do not deny that the Republican party has rascals in it, as well as other parties, but these charges are made for political effect. The Republican party has done more to make the Republic permanent than any other party."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Tramp Meets His Deserts.

CONCORD, September 23.—At Piermont, N. H., a man named Cotting was awakened by a tramp, who, with a cocked pistol, demanded his money. Cotting directed the tramp to the bureau containing $700, and the tramp laid down his pistol to search, when Cotting seized his pistol and shot the tramp dead.

Robbery and Attempt at Murder.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., September 23.—Dr. Norton, dentist, of Amesbury, was called out of his house this morning to attend a patient, when he found that death was caused by neglect and starvation. There is intense feeling against the unnatural acts of the parents, who are now in jail.

Murder by a Boy of Fifteen.

EVANSVILLE, September 23.—George Ziegler, a boy of fifteen, shot Barnes L. Ashbrook in the brain with a revolver, in the latter's saloon this morning. Ashbrook was trying to arrest Ziegler's friend, when the boy walked up behind him and shot him twice. It was a cold-blooded affair. Ashbrook is still living, and rational, and the physicians say he may linger for months. The ball lodged between the brain and neck.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Redemption of Documentary Stamps.

Jones will Accept the Chicago Collectorship.

A WORTHLESS OFFICIAL BOND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1875.

Redemption of Documentary Stamps.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day gave notice, in accordance with law, that holders of documentary stamps of a denomination over two cents must present them by October first next for redemption, or they will be valueless.

Sale of Naval Vessels.

The Wasp, now in the South Atlantic squadron, will be sold. The Frolic, which has been ordered to take her place, received her sailing orders to-day. The Powhattan, which was to have sailed from New York to-day for Port au Prince, has been detained by the Secretary of State until the diplomatic negotiations now going on between the Haytien Minister and the Department of State are concluded.

The Haytien Minister will arrive here to-morrow, and it is expected the whole question will be amicably and satisfactorily disposed of.

The Chicago Collectorship.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not received a reply from J. Russell Jones as to whether he will accept the position of Collector of Customs at Chicago. Mr. Judd says that he believes he will accept.

Worthless Official Bond.

The bond of the late Treasurer of the Board of Public Works has been found to be worthless, Congress having legislated out of official existence all who were responsible on the bond. His claim for $61,000 is regarded as extraordinary, especially as it is unparalleled for a disbursing officer to claim money due other than his salary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1875.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 23, 1875 (patents dated September 7, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. M. Brill, Philadelphia—Car platform.
J. P. Gordon, Karns City—Shutting off water from oil wells.
H. W. Spang, Reading—Lightning rod.
F. G. Sherman, Philadelphia—Easel.
W. F. Grassier, Muncy—Locomotive boiler furnace.
J. Ord, Pittsburgh—Locomotive gear.
J. C. Lutz, Philadelphia—Bolt machine.
F. Rieth, Philadelphia—Sighting bullet.
P. Munzinger, Philadelphia—Dip pipe for gas mains.
J. Ramsden, Philadelphia—Sofa.
A. Reider, Allegheny—Compound for lining oil barrels.
G. Scear, Philadelphia—Grinding machine.
S. Sellers, Philadelphia—Paper making machine.
E. W. Stiles, Philadelphia—Reading and writing desk.
Design—T. B. Hawkins, Bristol—Match safe.
J. E. Hill and W. H. Deacon, Philadelphia—Cast.
H. Berg, Philadelphia—Shawl.
G. H. Prindle, Philadelphia—Box.
G. H. Prindle, Philadelphia—Trimming.
Trade Marks—J. W. Champion & Co., Philadelphia—Medicated preparations.
Kaufman & Brother, Philadelphia—Washing blue.
J. Thomas, Philadelphia—Ruches, ruffles, &c.
Weyman Bros., Pittsburgh—Snuff.
Alex. Speer & Son, Pittsburgh—Plows.
J. P. Wright, Philadelphia—Smoked meat.

OHIO.

E. H. Adams, Lykens township—Land roller.
E. S. Meeker, Zanesville—Watch regulator.
J. E. Abbott, Cleveland—Eaves trough hanger.
J. H. Cowl, Newark—Fruit jar.
G. H. Dunn, Cleveland—Vapor burner.
J. F. Coe, Zaleski—Churn.
G. W. Hatch, Parkman—Fence post.
P. & J. Richmond, Tiffin—Dumping wagon.
W. J. Hughes and J. A. Lockard, Clyde—Irving bag holder.
H. Pearce, Cincinnati—Brake for elevators.
J. M. Stacy, Cincinnati—Fire plug.
Trade Mark—Schultz & Co., Zanesville—Soap.

THE GULF STORM.

Further Accounts of the Destruction of Life and Property at Indianola.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 23.—The *Times*-Southern special says: Parties who arrived from Indianola last night, and who were there during the terrible cyclone, fully confirm even the most sensational reports of the destruction of life and property there. Out of 300 houses only five were left standing. During Thursday night, when the storm was at its height, the water in the city rose over six feet in two hours. The wind was blowing at the rate of eighty-eight miles an hour, driving the water and breakers through the city at a rate of sixty miles an hour, sweeping everything in its way and covering the plain in the rear of the city, a distance of ten miles, to a depth of eight feet. Behind it were settlements, numbering a total population of 150, were also swept out of existence, making, with the 250 lost at Indianola, a total of 400 lives lost. Gentlemen carrying the information give the most harrowing account of the destitution of the survivors. When they left Indianola on Monday afternoon, ninety bodies had been recovered. The stench in the city from the putrification of these dead, with the stench from dead animals, was most intolerable. It is also stated that a party of Mexicans began robbing the dead bodies washed to the plain, four to six miles back of the city. The scoundrels chopped the fingers off the hands, and ears from men and women to obtain jewelry. As soon as this was heard of in the city a party of citizens went out and killed five Mexicans whom they caught at the devilish work.

OHIO NEWS.

The county fairs, this year, are not so well attended as heretofore.

Snow fell at Akron on the 20th.

The scarlet fever again prevails in Youngstown.

The manufacture of cheese is becoming quite extensive in Tuscarawas county.

The Newark Furnace during the six working days of week before last—it does not run on Sundays—made 127 tons of iron.

The Excelsior Glass Works of Martinsville are again in successfull operation, having been placed under new management.

The Glasgow Furnace, in Tuscarawas county, is now making about thirty tons of pig iron daily, and readily sells its product. The company owns 1,300 acres of fine ore lands.

The corn crop in the vicinity of Massillon, is quite large, and the farmers are about as glad now as they were sorry during the long rain spell.

What Men Need Wives For.

It is not to keep the house, make the bed, darn the socks and cook the meals, chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he needs, hired help can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady send him into the pantry to tast the bread and cake she has made, send him to inspect the needlework and bed-making, or put a broom in her hand and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young men will quickly look after them; but when the true man wants a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love. The world of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortune; he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has some hard battles to fight with, poverty, enemies and with sin; and he needs a woman that, when he puts his arm around her, he feels he has something to fight for, she will help him to fight; that she will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of courage, and her hand to his heart and impart inspiration. All through life, through storms and through sunshine, conflict and victory; through adverse and through favoring winds, man needs a woman's love. The heart yearns for it. A sister's and a mother's love will hardly supply the need. Yet many seek for nothing further than success in housework. Justly enough, half of these get nothing more; the other half, surprised beyond measure, have gotten more than they sought. Their wives surprise them by bringing out a noble idea in marriage, and disclosing a treasury of courage, sympathy and love.

The Clearfield, Pa., *Republican* says, in speaking of the coal resources of that county: "The whole Moshannon Valley, from the mouth of the stream to its source, a distance of forty miles, has about ten feet of just such a quality of coal, which cannot be consumed in the next generation. The Valley of Clearfield for sixty miles, and the West Branch, from the mouth of Sinnemahoning to Cherry Tree, ninety miles more, is similarly blessed."

A factory for manufacturing silk thread has been started at Springfield, Mass.

THE COAL TRADE.

Railroads vs. Rivers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Several days ago there appeared in your columns an article on the coal trade from your correspondent, "J. S. V." The writer is certainly unaware of the fact that peace has been declared between our railroads and rivers as competitors in the coal carrying trade; that long ago it was decided by the board of managers of the rivers that they should no longer run along the route of the trans-Allegheny railroads, and by a unanimous vote that they should never run up stream.

In effecting this "compromise" with the railroads, it was further, moreover, agreed that any railroad company should have the privilege of running on any river bank they saw fit, only provided, when they choose to cross the stream, that they should place their bridge piers at a respectable distance apart and sufficiently high to let the water, drift logs, and such antiquated people as desired to navigate pass through with their boats unobstructed. On the part of the rivermen the compact has been faithfully carried out; nor is there even a desire expressed to have the Monongahela river run to New York or Philadelphia. When it came to crossing the mountains, the river was fairly beaten by the railroads.

"J. S. V." furnished some interesting statistics of the coal trade of various railroads in Pennsylvania and Ohio, which carried the product to market where no rivers or navigable canals existed, from all of which it appeared to him that if railroads had already accomplished so much in killing rivers, that it was a great mistake for Congress to vote money for the extension of the slack water on the Monongahela. He charges, among other things, that there is not enough water in the Monongahela to afford slack water, and that for much of the time the river is frozen up, and that on account of delays from these two causes a large amount of capital invested in steamboats and barges becomes idle, and that the sum placed in these boats, etc., would be much better invested in the completion of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. Perhaps the money invested in the Centennial would be better placed there also? The money thrown away in drinking saloons in this city every year would also build that railroad.

It is true that in thirty-five years experience on the slack water, the lower pools, where the dams are long, the supply of water has occasionally been scanty, but since the dams have been repaired and the leaks more thoroughly closed, little annoyance from this cause has been felt. At the worst, with all the leaks, the water supply has not been deficient on the average more than one week each year. Such mishaps as a deficiency of water supply, trifling as it has been, only occur in long seasons of drought, when business on the Ohio is entirely suspended.

But it is simply absurd to blame the Monongahela for the shortcomings of the Ohio. "J. S. V." and all readers of the COMMERCIAL must certainly be aware of the fact that the steamers on the Monongahela continue to ply throughout the season; often ten and eleven months of the year. The low water on the Ohio only impedes navigation on that river, and some years this amounts to but little, on an average not more than one month in the year. In fact, railroad men directly the river; the fact remains that, in spite of droughts and ice blockades, its commerce is growing amazingly fast.

It is no less absurd to state that the delays at the locks limit the amount of the coal that can be transported on the Monongahela. The trouble is not with the locks; they are rarely idle many months of each year, as far as the coal trade is concerned, awaiting the freshets in the Ohio. When a freshet or a coalboat rise comes, then, of course, there is a rush for the locks, and the week's business—amounting to 2,000,000 tons, is locked through in a few days or weeks. "J. S. V." must certainly know that our boasted Southern coal trade is entirely dependent—the creature of the slack water improvement. Without those locks the trade would be very precarious indeed—it would, in fact, be solely dependent on the short-lived freshets of the Monongahela itself. But the Monongahela, with the locks, being perennially navigable, is always ready, "waiting and anxious," for the more protracted freshets of the Allegheny, the real parent of the Ohio, and the stream that imparts all that is worthy of the name of river to the Ohio itself. Fairly stated, the Monongahela is practically a creek brought into noble physical and commercial proportions by the means of locks and dams.

The nearer one approaches the head-waters of this valuable stream, to which our city owes so much, the more favorable are its characteristics regarding water supply and ice troubles. It heads in the mountains far south of our city, and the aggregate discharge of its tributaries during the summer far exceeds its flowage past Pittsburgh, so great is the loss on the way by evaporation. Then, again, being practically level to its head, the difference in latitude tells favorably on its winter climate. No deficiency of water is thought of at all; indeed, it is known that there will be none at the new locks now being built by the Government below Morgantown, nor for any of the proposed dams there or to Fairmont, where the slack water system practically terminates. No such ice gorges as are seen here are ever witnessed in its waters in West Virginia.

It is by no means the object of the writer to say anything against the further prosecution of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, though he would believe that it be made a narrow gauge. Its extension would be hailed with delight by the people of the Monongahela Valley. But for "J. S. V.," writing as a railroad man, to expect that road to do a coal carrying trade, save unless it be to carry coal away from the river eastward, is somewhat ludicrous. The country south of us on the route of that road, or any other, is inextricably locked up in the high mountain ranges of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. One hundred millions of dollars invested in tunneling, or the making of the most magnificent railway known to Christendom, could never make it pay as far as the *Southern* coal trade is concerned. The Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley, if in need of this coal, must and always will receive it by the cheaper water route.

Rivers and canals are not antiquated as "J. S. V." plainly avers. "Quick transit" is a bugaboo, very well for expressmen, peach growers, mail agents and for passengers; but coal shippers, iron men and farmers take no stock in the idea. And essentially is "J. S. V." incorrect when he says that everywhere where railroads have come in competition with canals and rivers, that the latter have been forced to succumb. How is it with the New York and Erie Canal, with two of the great trunk lines in close rivalry with it? Notwithstanding the expense of several transfers, that canal, though open only seven months in each year, does as much business nearly as both of them together, having paid for itself and an enlargement costing $70,000,000, interest and all, and besides put into the coffers of the State more than $40,000,000 of surplus profits. On the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which struggles at its Cumberland terminus, twenty miles distant from the mines, begging for tonnage, and goes $50,000 in debt every year, and would do the bulk of the coal trade against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad if it only reached the mines, and independent of going to Washington, ended in Baltimore. Nevertheless, it does a large business, though only half a canal after all, being full of mud, and no effort made to keep it to the required depth. But notwithstanding its drawbacks it stands today a giant rival for the coal trade of the closely managed and well equipped Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Canals there are all over the country, filled up and in ruins; but not one of them through regions *which at the time they were built stimulated heavy freights.* These canals were built in advance of the times. Neither do the railroads make any show for the coal trade with Cincinnati, Louisville and the far South from our city. By as the river is, frozen up as it is, long around as it is to Cincinnati, the railroads have wisely concluded to let that trade alone. How can a railroad track could be obtained in Cincinnati for a Pittsburgh and Cincinnati coal railroad, when Pittsburgh coal sells down there for eight cents a bushel? In fact it would be nonsense to haul coal twenty-five miles on a railroad than it does the entire 408 miles by river to Cincinnati. Now, with our rivers improved and made perennially navigable, where, oh, where, would the coal road be? However, it is our cheap river coal in Cincinnati that lights her factories and gives life and vitality to the railroads radiating from that center. Herein is the grand harmony between the two systems—here is the compensation for the supposed loss of business to railroads; and as I start out to say, it is in recognizing this fact that our leading railroad men are ready to declare peace with the river, and as some of them really have done.

But, go ahead with your railroads, over the mountains and in the interior, everywhere; but if you want to have them pay, be sure that one end rests on a navigable water-course or on the lakes or the seashore. The tail will never fly the kite.

It will be only when our people and our Congressmen become thoroughly blinded by the foolish agents of the gigantic corporations controlling our transportation business that they will suffer our grand natural highways to fall into desuetude. But it is also late for that; already our government has taken the matter of their improvement in hand. Before the next Congress the masterly report of Senator Windom on transportation routes to the seaboard will be taken up, and measures for relief will be enacted for the now overburdened industries of the Mississippi Valley.

T. P. R.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandize, at the Checkered Front.

Old Wheat Flour!

Great caution must be used this year in changing from Old to New Flour.

RISING SUN,

The only Standard Brand on this market that is made from all Old Wheat.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Messrs. Billmeyer & Dill, of Lewisburg, Pa., have built and sent to Philadelphia eighteen canal boats this season.

The Lehigh Valley Spike Works have stopped operations "for want of iron." What! no iron?

Messrs. Atkins, of Pottsville, have recently blown in one of their furnaces. They have now in operation furnaces Nos. 1 and 3.

The increase in coal shipped from the Lackawanna region this year, as compared with 1874, footed up 688,120 tons, September 11.

The increased coal freights transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad up to this time for the current year amount to 42,418 tons.

The various straw works in Foxborough, Mass., which have been shut down for some months, will, it is said, start up in about four weeks.

A silver mine is said to exist near Pine creek, Lycoming county, Pa., about twenty miles from Jersey Shore, on land of John Durell, which was formerly known to the aborigines.

A corps of railroad engineers are engaged in making a survey along Cussewago creek for the purpose of ascertaining the most feasible route for the proposed new railroad from Meadville to Erie.

From Slatington, Pa., last week there were shipped 330 squares of roofing slate, 448 cases of school and 91 cases of mantels; from Franklin station, 977 squares of roofing slate, 55 cases of school and one car of paving slate.

Zinc miners at Greenfield, Mo., recently came upon a boulder of lead, nearly pure, and estimated to weigh 75 thousand pounds. In consequence of this discovery nearly all the zinc miners in the ne

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF.
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS.
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

PIOLLET is going to hold a wake over his own corpse. He will take the stump.

DON'T forget to pay your taxes thirty days before the election or you may miss your vote.

PERSHING sadly concludes that a record is a very bad thing for a Democratic candidate to have about him.

THE Philadelphia *Press* appears in a new dress, and is as earnest in its Republicanism as it is neat and natty in its appearance.

LET all Democratic side-shows like the temperance ticket alone, and vote the whole ticket of the party that put down the Democratic rebellion.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* ridicules the idea that PERSHING can be induced to resign his judgeship and take the stump. He was never known to resign anything.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* discerns the handwriting on the wall, and frantically calls on the Democracy to "organize." It is too late. Nothing can avert the impending doom of the party.

IF YOU have a "live" tax receipt in your pocket and are prepared to vote the Republican ticket you are a happy man. But that tax receipt is important, and you have not much time to see about it.

THE *Post* gives as its battle-cry, "Pershing, Piollet, Patterson and Prosperity." The prosperity that PATTERSON is after is prosperity in the Sheriff's office. He wants to prosper by selling unprosperous people out.

"GATH" expresses the opinion that the New York *Sun* will become the national organ of the Democratic party. Nothing could be more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. The *Sun* is an unclean swill trough.

THERE was a time when it took five hundred dollars worth of French assignats to buy a cup of coffee.—*Cincinnati Times.* But they could not buy PIOLLET with $400 of Plainfield money, and he was worth less, really, than a good cup of coffee.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, the new Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been beaten three times as a candidate for Congress, and can therefore sympathize with PERSHING, who was beaten twice for Congress and once for Supreme Judge, and PIOLLET, who has also had three defeats as a Congressional candidate. The three together, are a sad lot of dead beats.

"SENATOR Gordon, of Georgia, says the Democrats of Mississippi are beginning to 'chirp.' And they propose to 'chirp to that extent that the State shall be gained to the Democracy."—*Boston Post.*

The State of Mississippi contains twenty-five thousand more colored voters than white, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of the former are Republicans. The State can only be "gained to the Democracy" by fraud, violence and murder.

THE steps of Progress are easily understood. PIOLLET was a member of the Legislature in 1846, and indignant at an attempt to bribe him with unearnest money. The amount was small, but he wanted it good. In 1850 he had become far enough to be a Canal Contractor, and in 1875 he is a full-blown Reformer. It seems but natural that he should be, after passing through the schools of Bribery and Fat Contracts.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, of Wisconsin, who was lately renominated to that office by the "reform" Democracy of that State, in the winter of 1863-4 speculated in bounties, enriching himself at the expense of recruits. Of course he denied the allegation, but both of his accomplices in the disreputable business have come forward with sworn statements and absolute evidence to prove the charge true, and this precious "reformer" now stands convicted of falsehood as well as fraud.

IN THE State election of 1869, when PERSHING ran for Supreme Judge, he ran 3,381 behind his colleague, PACKER, the candidate for Governor. The vote stood thus:

Governor.		Supreme Court.	
Geary, Rep.	280,552	Williams, Rep.	281,273
Packer, Dem.	276,966	Pershing, Dem.	282,573
Majority	3,586	Majority	8,700

Thus, while WILLIAMS ran but 726 more votes than GEARY, PERSHING polled 3,381 less than PACKER.

ACCORDING to a statement just furnished by the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, the number of domestic postal money orders issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, this year, were 5,006,323, amounting to $77,421,251 58, an increase of 3,006,306 87 over the previous fiscal year; orders paid fiscal year, 1874-5, 4,952,747, amounting to $76,866,353 75, an increase of $3,128,718 74. There was also a large increase in the issues and payments under the international system, during the same period.

THE School Board of New Haven, Connecticut, recently erased a clause from the city school report, in deference to the Catholic parochial schools. At the election of the new board, last Monday, the Protestant ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. The Springfield *Republican* says: "The result is indicative of the steady regard of the American people for their common school system." To which may be added the statement that any political party in this country which champions Romanism will be made to bite the dust.

THE well informed New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"The fine, bracing autumn weather we are having has a tendency to improve city trade. There is still a great deal of croaking, even with some branches of business which, there is every reason to believe, are really doing better than at any time before the panic, and the croaking, therefore, comes more from habit than from any actual lack of trade. The dry goods, jobbing and commission houses to-day were all about as active as they could well be, though, in order to secure trading, there is more or less 'cutting' in prices. The hard wares, hides and leather, boot and shoe, and grocery trades are doing a moderate, but, on the whole, satisfactory business."

THE Cincinnati *Volksblat* makes the following complaint against the GERMAN Democratic managers in that city, and Hamilton county, Ohio:

There are to be elected in the county a Treasurer, Probate Judge, Auditor, County Commissioner and Surveyor. And yet, among them all, the Democrats have found no place for a German. In the city there are five Justices of the Peace to be elected, and on this ticket also, the Democrats have nominated no German. The Irish appear to believe that the Democratic party belongs to them.

The *Volksblat* can console itself with the reflection that it is the same everywhere. In this county the Irish have five of the eight nominees on the Democratic ticket, and in Luzerne county, seven of the eight, while the Germans have nothing.

A GEORGIA correspondent of a Western Democratic paper says the fact that General SHERMAN found such bountiful supplies of grain on his famous march to the sea in the winter of 1864, was owing to the existence of a State law, passed the year before, prohibiting any one from planting more than a given number of acres of cotton for each horse or mule worked, the design being to secure immense quantities of all kinds of provisions. The correspondent adds:

"If the planters of Georgia would make it their first and principal object to produce a sufficient quantity of corn and meat to carry them through the year, making cotton a sort of supplemental crop, the State would be far richer to-day than it is now."

All of which, while it sharply conflicts with popular Democratic free trade doctrines, is undoubtedly true.

BY THEIR FRUITS SHALL YE KNOW THEM.

The character of a party is known by the men it puts forward to represent it. Thus in Iowa the Democrats are running a man for Governor who, when in Congress, grabbed $4,000 in the way of extra mileage to which he was not entitled.

In Wisconsin, their candidate for Governor is accused of having pocketed $600 as his share of the bounty money out of which he cheated the soldiers when he enlisted them in 1863. He was one of the Supervisors of his town when the call for more troops was made, and the town offered $200 bounty to each soldier who enlisted, and the Supervisor enlisted them for $100 and $150 each, taking their receipts for $200, and pocketing the difference.

In Ohio they are running a man for Lieutenant Governor who denounces United States bondholders as thieves, and who is, notwithstanding, a United States bondholder himself. He owns $25,000 of United States bonds and clips the coupons regularly.

In Pennsylvania they support a candidate for Governor who, while in the Legislature, accepted a position as attorney of a corporation which was continually asking for legislation, and a candidate for Treasurer, likewise, who accepted a bribe of $400 for his vote, and gave it up only when exposure was certain.

A party is never any better than its members; and its nominees are usually a good specimen of the character of those by whom they are nominated. The Democracy of Iowa naturally find a characteristic representative in a mileage-grabber, or they would not nominate him; the Democracy of Wisconsin, many of whom were doubtless bounty-jumpers during the war, are neither mortified nor surprised to find that their candidate for Governor filled his pockets by cheating his town out of its bounty money; and the Democracy of Pennsylvania neither blush nor flinch when confronted with the fact that one of their candidates was caught in the very act of taking a corrupt consideration for his legislative action. In all these instances the party and its candidates seem to be in harmony with each other. The relations of the candidates to their supporters are not disturbed by an exposure of the facts, and each feels as secure of party support as if he were pure and above suspicion.

It is not too much to say that a party capable of putting forward and sticking to such candidates is unworthy of support and undeserving of public confidence. Its claims to be considered a "Reform" party are belied by the presentation of such nominees. If the stream is corrupt the fountain cannot be pure; and a party that finds its embodiment in such creatures as LEFFLER and TAYLOR, CARY and back-pay SPEER, PERSHING and PIOLLET, has forfeited all claim to the support of those who regard personal purity as an indispensable part of a candidate's character.

LIFTING THE MASK.

"Until this question is legally decided the negro will enjoy the suffrage; he will do well to continue to cast his ballot against the Democracy; for when they get into power he will speedily cease to be a voter."—*Lancaster Intelligencer, Democratic organ.*

We believe there is a colored man running upon the Temperance ticket in this county, and is thus doing what he can to let that party get into power which threatens that, if it succeeds, he shall never enjoy that privilege again.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT, the blind English statesman, is delivering lectures on popular education. What he says is put in a series of proverbs. Idleness has more victims than overwork. It is better to know a great deal of one subject than a little about many. Short hours and hard work are better than long hours. A healthy body is necessary to a healthy mind. These are trite sayings, though Professor FAWCETT has proved them by experience; but the sole value of his speeches is not contained in them. He says he will not rest satisfied until the doors of the universities are again opened to the children of the poor, as they were when those institutions were founded. Until the young of whatever rank have a chance of being utilized by the State in the position which the free exercise of their powers can reach, until the inequality which gives education to the rich and not to the poor is removed, no true educational reformer ought to be satisfied. We trust that the day to which Mr. FAWCETT looks is not far distant.

THE St. Louis *Globe* gives some interesting particulars concerning the ill-fated town of Indianola, Texas, recently engulfed by the sea. The population at the census of 1870 was 2,106. The imports from foreign countries in 1872 amounted in value to $82,000, the exports to $58,000. In the same year there entered 242 and cleared 250 vessels, more than half of each being steamers. A regular line of steamers was run both to Galveston and to Corpus Christi, and it was through the agency of one of these packets that the terrible catastrophe was discovered. The trade of the city, consisting chiefly in lumber, hides, cotton, bones and wool, was quite large. The annihilation of the town will prove a heavy blow to the neighboring country, which was largely dependent on it for foreign supplies.

PERSONAL.

Demonico, the ex-lion tamer, is now a dentist in Paris. Getting tired of going into a den he went into dentistry.

Louisa Alcott is said to have made $60,000 from her books. This can scarcely be considered little, women.

A Missouri divine has left the Lord's vineyard to be a clown in a circus. His reasons are that three square meals a day and fifty dollars per week are better than four hundred dollars per year, payable in dried apples, hay and old clothes.

The ambition of Captain Webb, the English swimmer, it seems, is to command a steam tug on the Mersey, and it is said that he intends to invest the amount raised for him in a vessel of that sort. He might hire out at a good salary as a Newfoundland dog.

The stock of liquors belonging to Corbin, the Westerville, Ohio, saloon keeper, was sold at constable's sale in that village on Tuesday, Revs. Wallace and Robertson, two of the active persecutors, being the purchasers of the same. After becoming the owners they broke in the heads of the kegs and poured the liquor into the gutters amid considerable enthusiasm from their colaborers.

Some good fun has been caused lately in England, by an accident that happened to a curate of High Church tendencies. Having a horse that did not like the water, he tried to cure him. He stripped to the skin, and then mounted his steed, which he sought to force into the sea. But the brute did not "see it," and wheeling round, started full pace for the town, through the main street of which he dashed, greatly to the surprise and horror of his rider, the male Godiva. It is said that the curate did not officiate the next Sunday.

Birds of a Feather Flock Together.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Post* of yesterday morning had Frank Hughes' famous speech at the Erie Convention, in staring capitals. Now Frank, at Erie, was the godfather—the mouthpiece of the Pershing-Piollet platform. Do your readers know that this same Frank was the most outspoken rebel, in 1861, and all through the entire war? and that he sent his partner South to enter the rebel army? I charge, and dare the *Post* to deny, that Frank Hughes, at the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, March 4, 1861, the very day of Lincoln's first inauguration, had a resolution handed around and seen by almost every delegate, *pledging the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to withhold all aid, sympathy and support from any attempt to suppress Jeff. Davis' rebel government, then organized at Montgomery, Alabama.* Some of the cooler heads advised it was unwise to have the same offered, all assuring him the sentiment was right. The inquisitive newspapers began to charge such to have been the case. Plucky Frank published the same with a card over his own signature. This made him so notoriously a Copperhead that he has not appeared in public until the nomination of Pershing and Piollet, kindred spirits, and he comes forth as their spokesman and godfather. If the *Post* will agree to publish this resolution and card, displayed in staring capitals, I will see that it is furnished with it. One who knows what he writes.

B.

September 22, 1875.

Apropos of the recent Eisteddfod at Hyde Park, in this State, the Welsh say "our chief music is *in chorus*," thereby sounding the key note of a new musical era in America. We are apt to lose sight of the beauty of good choral singing in most of our musical displays.

A BAD LOT.

A few Votes From the Legislative Record of Cyrus L. Pershing, Democratic Candidate for Governor.

It is claimed that Mr. Pershing gave a cordial support to the Government in the late war. Read the following, and ask yourself if they were the votes of a loyal and patriotic man?

Voted for resolution declaring the Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional, and the President's acts arbitrary.—*See Journal House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1863, page 887.*

Voted against ratifying the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery.—*See House Journal, 1865, page 172.*

Voted against the passage of the act of May 4th, 1864 (P. L. page 221), providing for the organization of the militia.—*See Legislative Record, 1864, page 918.*

Voted against the passage of act of August 25, 1863 (P. L. page 990), giving the soldier the right to vote.—*See Legislative Record, 1864, page 1,330.*

Opposed the passage of act of May 3d, 1864 (P. L. page 732), providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt in legal tender notes, instead of specie. He also took the position that the United States Legal Tender act is unconstitutional.—*See his remarks on this subject, in Legislative Record for 1864, page 140, &c.*

The significance of this opposition consisted in the fact that gold at that date commanded a premium of nearly 100 per cent.

It is alleged that Mr. Pershing is the friend of the working man. Let men who toil for bread, examine the following votes, and determine for themselves whether these are in the interest of the laboring classes.

Voted against passage of act to prohibit corporations paying their employees in orders upon stores.—*See House Journal, 1863, pages 796, 797.*

Voted for passage of act to make employees of railroad companies responsible for accidents—*See House Journal, 1865, pages 619,620.*

The three following votes further illustrate the attitude of Mr. Pershing on the great contest between the corporations and the people. He was not with the people:

Voted against repealing the act of 7th March, 1861, releasing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from payment of tonnage tax.—*See House Journal, 1862, page 568.*

Voted for passage of an act, giving the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company power to construct branches without limit or restriction—*See House Journal, 1866, page 583.*

Voted for the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company—*See Legislative Record, 1864, page 800.*

The following is of interest to every farmer and lot owner in Pennsylvania:

Under Democratic rule in Pennsylvania, the farmers and house holders paid $1,500,000 a year of State tax, and the great corporations almost escaped taxation on their vast wealth. In 1866 the Republican party urged the repeal of all State tax on the farms and houses of our people, and the taxation of corporations in their stead. Cyrus L. Pershing "dodged" the vote.—*See Legislative Record, 1866, page 231.*

The crowning impeachment of Mr. Pershing's claims to broad or decent statesmanship is founded on the vote following, especially directed against a class of our citizens who were then helpless, and fleeing to our borders from their enraged oppressors:

Voted for bill to prohibit negroes coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent residence.—*See House Journal, 1863, pages 546, 547.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

O fitful Autumn time,
How like to good old apple sass thou art—
Half sweet, half tart.

John Popp is an Indiana mediumistic fizzle.

A Michigan colony is to settle in Florida next month.

Oats are selling for twenty cents per bushel in Kansas.

Insanity of a violent kind prevails to an alarming extent in Australia.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* can take a joke. It does it with its little scissors.

Congressman Fite, of Tennessee, is fighting neuralgia of the stomach.

Piollet is going to talk to the Grangers. Proposals for hay seed are now in order.

New York city consumes six million eggs and three thousand frogs every week.

Secretary Bristow will begin in a few days to wrestle with his annual report to Congress.

The Democracy of Massachusetts gently prod their Pennsylvania brethren in the abdomen.

The Centennial subscriptions are beginning to assume a larger scope as the time grows short.

A History of Democracy has just been published. We suppose the illustrations are on steal.

In this State, under existing circumstances, "Prohibitionist" is only an *alias* for Democrat.

Jeff. Davis says it gladdens his heart to see a girl on a side-saddle. Jeff. wore petticoats, once.

The Rochester, New York, School Superintendent reports the compulsory education law to be a failure.

The time is here when no matter how zany it is, it is sure to be a fair-day somewhere in the country.

The people of New York city spend daily one million five hundred thousand dollars in solid articles of food.

The experiment of publishing a daily religious newspaper in New York has failed. The *Witness* is dead.

A subterranean forest was recently discovered in Essex county, Va., by a man who was boring a well.

Clara Morris' spine is getting along so nicely, that Senator Thurman thinks of having *his* backbone branded.

The tax on dogs reaches four hundred persons in one county in Tennessee who have no other taxable property.

St. Louis humps itself because a herd of camels raised in Texas are to be exhibited at the fair there next month.

An international horticultural exhibition will be held in Cologne shortly. Several American societies will be represented.

A prismoidal or one-rail railroad has been completed from Houston to San Antonio, Texas, and is now open for traffic.

Dr. Woolsey, of Yale, has a noble article in the October *Harper's* on "The Experiment of the Union and its Preparations."

Two enterprising birds have raised a small currant bush and a sunflower in the crotches of a large tree at Waterloo, New York.

Nantucket, Massachusetts, has decreased a thousand in population within the past five years, and blubberingly bewhales her loss.

Upon inquiry it appears that the amount of sand paper annually produced in the United States is roughly estimated at 200,000 reams.

The coal trade is threatened with an unprofitable wrangle between the great producers, owing to a threatened overstocked market.

Governor Tilden gave a grand reception to William Cullen Bryant at Albany last winter. N. B. The New York *Post* supports Tilden.

The *American Grocer's* standing advice to its subscribers is, "count, measure, weigh and gauge everything you buy," lest you get sold.

The Fall River factories will start up again next Monday, paying the wages offered to the operatives before the late foolish "vacation."

Write only the address on the side of the postal card designed for that purpose. An addition of three words or more subjects the card to letter postage.

The order of Odd Fellows in this country now embraces nearly half a million members, and last year expended $1,371,514 for the relief of beneficiaries.

A sale of land is to be made in Maryland as a site for Trappist monks, who will be a sight for everybody else, as they never talk and dig their own graves.

The net gain of the population of California by immigration during the first eight months of the present year is estimated at eighty thousand.

An Ohio congregation recently had their preacher on trial merely for saying "darn it to Texas" when he stumped his toe and went heels over head into the mud.

Erastus Corning, of Troy, N. Y., owns the oldest piece of horse-flesh in the State, a mare forty-seven years old. She is a great pet, and there is always corn in her bin.

The Democratic press will have to call a halt and correct its allgment before proceeding much farther, or it will become so hopelessly entangled that it never will get straightened out.

The ominousand multitudinous accumulativeness of "for rents" is corrugiating the speculative brow of the Brooklyn landlord. Four thousand houses in that city are unoccupied.

The people of Machias Seal Island, Maine, are all agog over the discovery of a large quantity of human bones, around which they have woven a legend of piracy and buried treasure.

A California butcher, while dissecting a beef's liver, recently, found an Indian arrow-head in a well preserved state, that had to all appearances been imbedded in the liver for a long time.

A TRIP TO GREENE COUNTY.

Insulated Situation of the County—Effect of Seclusion—Farming Interest Predominant—Rich Soil and Abundant Products—Waynesburg and Washington Narrow Gauge—Cheapness and Rapidity of its Construction—A Wealthy Community Needing and Pledged to it—Pittsburgh Interest in it.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WAYNESBURG, GREENE CO., PA., September 22, 1875.

Greene county is entirely outside of railroad accommodations, and to reach its capital, inconveniences of the old style of slow traveling have to be encountered. There are two ways of getting here from Pittsburgh—one, by rail, to Washington, thirty-one miles, thence by stage, twenty-five miles, to Waynesburg; the other by the Monongahela navigation to Rice's Landing, sixty-five miles, and then by stage, twelve miles, to this place. Owing to this isolated situation, none of the foreign immigration that has of late years set so heavily to this country, has entered here, and the county remains in the occupancy of the descendants of the original settlers. "The rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent," that General Scott loved so well, are scarcely to be heard within its borders. But, worse still, the wandering correspondents of the newspapers rarely get here, so that the world has not been enlightened by their descriptions, and Greene remains almost a *terra incognitia*.

This deprivation is especially to be regretted, as there is no portion of the State more interesting in scenery, productiveness, climate, health, intelligence and social purity. Rural life, in its usual quietness and simplicity, reigns on all sides; not a shriek or puff of pent-up steam have we heard; the prevailing silence is especially noticeable to a Pittsburger, accustomed to the clang, rumble and din of our noisy city. There are no manufactories here, agriculture being almost the sole pursuit. Though the raw materials for most of the skilled industries abound, they are unused for the want of needful carrying facilities. The rich lands yield large crops, but their very fatness makes the roads nearly impassable in rainy weather.

There is scarcely an acre of waste land in the county, which is well settled in all its parts, and is blessed with a fruitful soil. It lies within the carboniferous formation of Western Pennsylvania, and presents the same uneven surface as the country on the Allegheny county south of Pittsburgh, and throughout Washington county. Though there is but little level ground, there are no precipitous cliffs; the land appears to be of the richest limestone variety, and does not wash—no gullies are to be seen; the hill sides and hill tops seem to yield as heavy crops as the flats. Hill does not "peep o'er hill," but all the summits are of a uniform level; the living rocks, wherever found, lie horizontally, stratified in corresponding heights, confirming the theory of the bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania having once been a plain, and the existing irregularities gradually produced by aqueous erosion.

Groves and patches of woodland, the remains of primitive forests, are scattered over the county, covering about one-fourth of its surface, constituting an ample resource for lumber, and greatly beautifying the scenery. Now, the trees, the herbage, and the cornfields, are still green, and to the wayfarer passing among the ever changing undulations and through the neatly cultivated farms, with their pleasant homesteads, are associated with the idea of comfort and abundance.

Waynesburg is a pretty town, of near two thousand inhabitants, standing upon an elevated plateau, from which fine views are presented of the surrounding country. The court house is a stately structure, the tower of which is appropriately surmounted by an imposing statue of General Greene, of revolutionary fame, after whom the county is named. The town also contains several churches, some handsome private residences and commodious hotels. Besides this place, there are numerous villages in the county, equally the outgrowth of a general thrift that has grown up in isolation, and would be vastly enhanced by low priced, rapid communication with the outside world.

This seclusion has wrought its natural effect. Being shut out from cheap exchanges has been found to be a serious tax upon both production and consumption, as well as the occasion of great waste of time and the preventing of the utilization of manufacturing agencies, out of which so much wealth is to be derived. An uprising has accordingly taken place, and a narrow gauge railroad to Washington is already nearly graded.

The serious agitation of the subject of such an improvement only began last fall. Preliminary surveys were made, and experimental lines run last winter and spring. After laborious and thorough examinations of several routes, a favorable one was discovered, which promised facilities for construction of surprising cheapness. Public meetings were held in Waynesburg and Washington, and at various points in the county between, at which the importance of delivering so fine and rich a district from the charges and hinderances of bad highways and slow traveling, were urged with effect. Stock books were opened, and about eight hundred citizens, principally of Greene, because they are most remote, subscribed. An aggregate subscription of $130,000 was obtained, and the company was organized in May. The following officers were elected: President J. G. Richie, Esq., of Waynesburg, who was very active in advocating the enterprise and in arousing the people to its support; Chief Engineer, O. Barrett, Jr., of Allegheny, who made the surveys and location. An energetic board of eleven directors, consisting of Messrs. Simon Rinehart, Henry Sayres, I. T. Hook, A. A. Purman, W. C. Condit, Henry Swart, Jacob Swart, Thomas Hook, James A. Dingle, Thomas Jas. James, John Munel, are co-operating and assisting; and several outsiders are giving that earnest attention to the subject demanded by its importance; among these the Hon. J. C. Flenniken is especially efficient.

The length of the road is twenty-eight miles. A contract for the grading, including bridging, trestle work, culverts and everything necessary to prepare the entire line for the rails, was entered into with competent parties on the 22d of June, at one thousand dollars per mile; the work was commenced July 12, and will be finished before the first of November. If the rails and machinery are on hand, the road can be opened and cars running upon it by the first of December. No work of the kind in our country has presented an example of equal dispatch.

The intelligence and liberality of the land owners on the route, have been evinced by subscriptions, and in relieving the company from charge for the right of way. Cross ties are also furnished at eighteen and a half cents apiece. Good crops and high prices have made farmers upon good land independent; the hard times which have prevailed among other classes, the last two years, they have scarcely felt.

Three feet is the gauge decided upon, and the rail is to be thirty pounds to the yard. The outlay for everything to complete the road has been diligently ascertained, and by this, its whole cost, ready for the equipment, will be not more than $5,200 per mile. To this, two small locomotives, and cars necessary for the business of the road, will add about another thousand, so that for not exceeding $6,500 per mile, the line can be put in operation.

That it will pay a handsome interest on this cost a few considerations will make quite certain. The Chartiers Valley road, twenty-two and eight-tenths miles long, returned for 1874, receipts from passengers and freight $71,036, or over $3,000 a mile. The line of this road is very much of the character of that of the narrow gauge, through a farming district to a county seat. With half these receipts, or $1,500 a mile, the narrow gauge can pay working expenses and ten per cent. on its cost. That the Chartiers Valley road cannot do this, is because its cost per mile has been more than seven times that of the narrow gauge, and its running charges are about double what they will be.

By the census returns of 1870, the yearly agricultural products of Greene county amount to $2,294,308. Among the items making up this amount are wheat, 254,393 bushels; corn 749,529; oats 438,222; wool 444,489 pounds; butter 759,135; honey 27,177; maple sugar 21,337; sorghum molasses 53,875 gallons; hay 23,206 tons. The population is set down at 25,887; the value of live stock $1,875,272.

The trade of the county has hitherto been carried on by wagons to Rice's Landing, to Washington, Wheeling, Cameron's station, on the B. & O. R. R., in Marshall county, West Virginia, and Mount Morris, considerable points. But no record has been kept of its amount, so that the aggregate tonnage of exports and imports cannot be correctly ascertained. The facts presented, however, show its population, wealth and productiveness, prove that the traffic and travel of the county afford an ample guarantee of a sufficient business to make the railroad profitable. The home subscribers to the stock will thus not only share in the common benefits accruing from the work, but draw handsome dividends from the investment. Besides all this, branches and extensions into the southern parts of the county are already contemplated, and their immediate construction is earnestly intended, in sections where the inhabitants have ample means for the purpose. This determination has been excited from seeing the small cost of the narrow gauge, and the short time required to be relieved from their imprisonment and bring to their own doors the great advantages of quick and cheap transportation. The citizens of Blacksville, on the south line of the county, and of Carmichaels, southeastward of Waynesburg, both about fourteen miles distant, being thus through and surrounded by fine productive regions, are getting up subscriptions with a view of having extensions constructed as soon as the narrow gauge is finished to Waynesburg.

Pittsburgh, too, has a deep interest in all this. Such improvements, in this direction, enlarge the area of her trade, introduce more farm products to her markets and increase the number of customers for her manufactures and merchandise; they also stimulate progress in agriculture, add to the surplus of remote neighborhoods, and attract commerce to her marts which now goes abroad.

E. M.

The net earnings of the Central Pacific increased $437,075, or five and a quarter per cent., last year over 1873, a rate which we may take as an approximate measure of the growing value of the trade of the Pacific coast.

A Health Yielding Stimulant.

It is suicidal for a man to drink ordinary liquor, when he feels weak, to enable him to perform work in hand. The fatigue which labor produces is increased ten fold by the debilitating reaction of the stimulants of commerce, so that the temporary invigoration is purchased at a fearful cost to health. A stimulant, in order to impart healthful energy, should be medicated. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so wonderfully efficacious as a restorative and preventive is that their alcoholic basis of pure Old Rye is mingled with vegetable tonics and alteratives which are the most potent known to medical botanists. Their immediate or stimulative effect is to rouse the dormant energies, and their subsequent operation is to permanently invigorate, through the medium of restored digestion and secretion, the various organs of the body.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine incindes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with and vitalized Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.]

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. Do not until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular.

MWF&*

Imported Medicine Department.

We have recently perfected such arrangements with our Eastern correspondents as will enable us to furnish our customers with al the popular Foreign Medicines at present introduced into this country. We have just received a large supply of that great French remedy for Rheumatism and Gout,

LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and GOUT PILLS,

To which we respectfully call the attention of the afflicted public. This medicine has been sold from this store for a great many years and has given universal satisfaction, as many prominent citizens of this vicinity who were former sufferers of this distressing complaint will bear testimony. Sent by mail.

WM. C. BYERS, Druggist,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street (late St. Clair).

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Reed, C. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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DRY GOODS.

Cloaks, Suits AND COSTUMES.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,

Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantenes and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

115 & 117 Federal St,

Allegheny City, Pa.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!

THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET.

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLENKRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOTELS.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.

The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its appurtenants and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND EXP
WILLIAM
Nos. 165,
WEDNES

NEW MEDIUM AND FINE
DRESS GOODS,
At Very Low Prices.
At 12½c, DESIRABLE DARK PLAIDS.
At 25c, NEW ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, TWILLS, &c., in all the New Fall Colors.
At 22c, VERY DESIRABLE DARK CORDED MOHAIRS.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
Black Mohair Alpacas, at 25c and 37½c.
Extra Fine Black Mohair Alpacas, at 50c and 62½c.
Superb Quality Black Mohairs, at 75c.
Black All Wool Cashmeres, at 62½c and 75c.
Still Finer Black Cashmeres, at 80c, 85c and $1.
Finest Black Cashmeres, at very low prices.
New Black Dress Goods, of all kinds.

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN
Cashmeres, Merinos,
Mohairs and Fine Goods.

THE NEW STYLES OF PLAIDS IN
Camels' Hair Cloths, Poplins, Twills, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks,
From $1 00 to $3 50 per yard.
NEW COLORED DRESS SILKS,

CARPETS.

JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862, will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than cutting prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the PATENT RELIEF GAS CU

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 23, 1875.

The injury which has been done in the past few years to the credit of American corporations in the monetary centers of the Old World has caused much animadversion upon the unruly Grangers and the rascally railroad magnates who have thus retarded the development of the nation. Many of these strictures have been well-founded, and we have not a word to say in opposition to them. But there has been an element working to the injury of American credit which has not been publicly commented upon. It is the ignorance and timidity of English investors in selecting investments here. The difficulty of obtaining authorized information in England concerning investments in this country would explain a large portion of this loss, but beyond that there seems to have been a natural disposition on the part of English capitalists in making investments here, to select enterprises and securities which no conservative American capitalist would touch at any price. The favorite American railway security in England for a number of years past has been a line known here to be carrying a load of capital and bonded indebtedness many times its real value, running through an unprofitable region, never earning enough to pay interest on its bonds, but most of the time operated at a loss. No American would think of putting money into the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Railways at the best of times; but now, when railway enterprises of undoubted value could not sell a dollar's worth of bonds in London, English financiers are discussing the project of extending their investments in the Erie Railway "in order to put the road on a paying basis." The same tendency has been evident in other investments in this country. Its effect upon the prosperity of the nation has been extremely unfavorable, both in promoting worthless enterprises during the period of expansion, and in complicating the embarrassments of the past two years. Concerning the effects of this policy on English investors, it is no more than fair to say that they can charge a large share of their losses in this country to their own ignorance in becoming the gulls of sharpers, and their falnty in selecting the worst possible investments that could be made.

—The *Financier* of last week gives the following information with regard to the debts of the Southern States. The figures given are necessarily put in round numbers. They include direct and contingent debt, but exclude past due interest and floating debt. The figures for 1860 are taken from reliable data. Those for the present time are principally taken from the last published report of the State officials. The range of prices includes all the different bonds of each State from the highest to the lowest:

States.	Debt. 1860.	Debt at present.	Rate of int's.	Price 1860.	Price pres't's.
Alabama	8,000,000	30,000,000	5-6-7-8	100	30@35
Arkansas	3,100,000	7,000,000	6-7	100	15@20
Florida	130,000	3,400,000	6-7		10@15
Georgia	3,000,000	19,000,000	6-7-8	102	50@54
Louisiana	16,000,000	50,000,000	6-7-8	94	14@16
Mississippi	7,300,000	7,300,000			25
N. Carolina	10,000,000	20,000,000	6	115	33@39
S. Carolina	6,200,000	18,100,000	5-6-7	95	35@39
Tennessee	40,000,000	25,000,000	6	100	60@65
Texas		4,000,000	6-7-10		80@100
Virginia	29,000,000	45,000,000	6	100	35@40

State.	Pop'n at last census.	Assessed value of property.	Rate of tax'n on the $100.	In default.
Alabama	996,992	$159,000,000	75c	1 July, 1872.
Arkansas	484,471	105,000,000	50c	1 Nov. 1873. Jan. 1875.
Florida	187,748	31,901,717	75c	Int. on acknow'd. debt.
Georgia	1,184,109	293,062,920	50c	Pay'e pa. y
Louisiana	726,915	150,000,000	80c	Jan. 1875.
Miss'pi	827,922			1841.
N. Carolina	1,071,361	400,000,000	about 1½c	Jan. 1869.
S. Car'a	705,606	131,738,376	$1 35	Jan. 1872.
Tenn'see	1,258,520	240,000,000	50c	Jan. 1875.
Texas	818,579	241,541,899	80c	Jan. 1875.
Virginia	1,225,163	238,683,938	50c	Jan. 1875.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 24, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
5-20's, 1864	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865, reg	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
5-20's, 1865, coup	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1867	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1868	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
10-40's	116	116	116	116	116
10-40's, coupons	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
Currency 6's	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
New 4per cents	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Western Union Tel	75	75	75	75	75
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	34½	34½	35¼
Panama	95	95		95	95
Adams Express			101½	101½	
American Express			45	45	44
United States Express			74	74	74
N. Y. Central					
Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝
Michigan Central				96¾	96½
Michigan Southern				57½	57½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pittsburg					
Chicago & Northw'n	39½	39½	39½	39	
Chicago & Rock Island					
St. Paul common	34¾		34⅝	34½	
Do. preferred	65¾		65¾	65¾	
Wabash common	8¾		8¾	8¾	
Fort Wayne					156
Ohio & Mississippi	15½		15½	15½	15½
Union Pacific	79		79	78¾	79
Harlem	133		133	133	133
Hannibal & St. Joe	20		20		20
C. C. I. C.	4		4	4	
South Carolinas, Ap'd	27		27	27	
South Carolinas, Unfd	6½		6½	6½	
Missouri 6's	102		102	102	101¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	39½	39⅝	
Reading	43½	43⅝	
New Jersey Central	124½	124½	
Oil Creek	49½	49¾	
Tallman Valley	61½	62	
Allegheny Valley	22½	22¾	
Central Transp'n Co	47¾	48¼	
Empire Transp'r Co	34	34½	
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	75	75½	

—Treasurer New has addressed the following letter to a prominent New York banker in answer to some complaints from the latter:

TREASURY OF THE U. S., NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14.—SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., and while I take exception to the claim made, to make good losses of currency, by counterfeiting or otherwise, any other case, on the part of employees of the Department to which, and to any other exceptions which have been or may be taken to the assessment made, upon national banks, for the expenses of the Redemption Agency for the last fiscal year, I shall have no right to make. The assessment made was for the expenses of the Agency for the period ending June 30, 1875, a period anterior to my entering upon the duties of Treasurer, and I am, therefore, in no position to take the credit of advising the agency or its management to that date, nor responsible for any irregularity or error of importance. I simply discharge an official duty in making an assessment for the expenses of the fiscal year, relying upon the books of that date, which was the day of the retirement of my predecessor in this office, who would make the assessment if the computations necessary thereto could have been made in time. No effort has been made to oppress anything from the banks, but every important item has been explained in Memorandum No. 3, which accompanies the assessment, for their information. Some of the items may fully understand with what they are charged. The items of express charges and the expenses of assorting the notes are set forth in the law as proper charges, and the items of printing, stationery, postage and office furniture, being indispensably necessary to the proper keeping of the accounts, the making of returns, and the necessary manipulations of safe-keeping the currency, will, I imagine, not be questioned by any banker who understands the large sums and safeguards needed for the handling of so much currency. The item of "profit and loss," which covers certain specific charges disallowed from the agency, appeals to the justice and magnanimity of all liberal class of bankers. The duties of the Redemption Agency were devolved upon the late Treasurer without his solicitation and without any additional compensation for its cares and labors, by a law taking effect immediately upon its passage, without allowing time for the usual additional appropriation for the proper performance of its duties. He was not, and could be in duty to the banks whose agent he was upon his bonds or otherwise for the losses sustained, and in that opinion he has been sustained by able lawyers who have been consulted upon the subject. There being no specific fund or appropriation out of which any items of furniture, printing or loss could be paid, it only remains to charge them upon the bank. It is further held that inasmuch as this is an assessment, and not in the nature of a voluntary payment to the banks, it should there be an error in so charging any of the expenses, salary or loss, the action in presenting their claims for reimbursement to Congress or to any other proper tribunal. Inasmuch as the general public are as much interested in the objects sought to be obtained by the redemption agencies as the banks, and as the national banks already pay a very large tax upon their circulation, amounting in the last year to the sum of $3,000,000, it would seem but just that they might appeal to Congress to pay out of the funds realized from that tax the future expenses of the agency, and to reimburse them for the amount of the recent assessment. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN NEW,
Assistant Treasurer and Redemption Agent.

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 116⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Money easy at 2@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $253,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $49,000. Clearings $35,000,000.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 116⅛, the two extremes of the day being 116⅜ and 116⅛. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, and 1-32 per cent. per diem and 6 and 3 per annum; loans also made flat. Bids for Government gold amounted to $2,500,000, ranging from 116.25@116.63; awards of $600,000 at 116.51@116.63.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened irregular, but in the main weak and fluctuations slight. At the second board the market was dull, but at the close was weaker, the chief decline having been in Hannibal and St. Joseph, which fell off from 20¼ to 19. Rock Island advanced ¼, Pacific Mail to 35¾ and Western Union to 76¾; but the closing sales were at a reaction of from ¼@⅜ per cent. Open board prices fell off 16 to 17, and close at 19@20. Erie was steady at 16⅝@16¾. The suspension of Drake & Colby, large shippers and dealers in grain, is reported. The firm did a large business and the immediate cause of the suspension is attributed to the stoppage of their correspondents on the other side, Greig & Co. It is understood that the firm has nearly by the failure to grain. A considerable amount of their bills have been sold in this market. It is said to-day that the offer of Miller & Sons, to secure fifty cents on the dollars has not been accepted. It is said that the creditors have assigned.

LATER.—It is said that the telegraphic war will be renewed, as all efforts in the direction of consolidation have failed. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 120,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern, 26,000 Erie, 64,000 Lake Shore and 13,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	34⅝
Pacific Mail	35	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	101½	Wabash	8¾
Wells Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	15
American Ex	58	Fort Wayne	96½
United States Ex	44	Terre Haute	4
New York Central	102⅝	Do preferred	15
Erie	17	Chicago & Alton	93½
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	106
Harlem	133½	Burling'n & Q'ny	111¾
Do preferred	133	Ohio & Mississippi	15½
Mich. Central	57	C. C. & I. C	4
Lake Shore	53⅝	Hannibal & St. Joe	19
Illinois Central	97¼	Delaware & Lack	139½
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19½
Northwestern	39½	Union Pac. stock	79
Do preferred	54	Central Pac. bds	104½
N. J. Central	119½	Union Pac. bds	103
Rock Island	107¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅜	5-20's, 1868	121¼
5-20's, 1864	119½	New 5's	116
5-20's, 1865	119⅝	10-40's	115½
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's coupons	117⅜
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	125⅝

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	51	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	50⅝	Missouri 6's	101⅝
Virginia, new	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 23, 1875.

The markets to-day were fairly active without much change in volume of business. The exception was in petroleum, which underwent another advance and is now at the highest point gained since last winter. Other branches of the wholesale business were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	283	Apples, bbls	1,366
Chese, lbs	353	Wheat, bus	2,409
Barley, bus	1,350	Oats, bus	1,003
Bacon, tes	40	Potatoes, bus	1,903
Lard, bbls	88		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain circles to-day was moderately active at unchanged prices. Wheat was steady and in fair demand at easy prices. We quote old wheat at $1 55@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 51@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35; damaged 30c@$1 20. Corn was easy but quotably unchanged. We quote shelled at 74@75c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 73@74c for high mixed; 73@74c for low mixed. Ear was also easy, being offered at 76c. We quote at 70@72c ₱ bushel for prime yellow on track; 73@75c for mixed, and 74@76c for white. Oats unchanged with a decreasing supply. We quote Western white at 46@48c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 44@46c; dark to light mixed 43@45c. Barley is rather quiet at $1 15 per bushel for 2 spring; $1 00@1 05 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is steady at 90@92c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR.—The market is rather sluggish with easy values current for mixtures of the medium and lower grades. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 2 white wheat flour at $5 25 per barrel; No. 2 red do at $5 per barrel; spring do $5 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of this branch of trade are unchanged and steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50@8 00; choice brands of spring wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of spring flour $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25@7 50; red winter patent flour at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; corn flour at $3 00@3 25 ₱ barrel; buckwheat $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl; Rye flour $6 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market continues rather weak. We quote prime timothy at $18@19 per ton; track, at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; mixed timothy and clover $17 50@18 00. Sales from cars were active $23 00@24 00. Cut hay is quoted at $26 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track, jobbing from store at $28 00@30 00. Baling hay is scarce on the streets in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chop feed $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 30@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is easy with a large supply. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime mediums.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the best grades, with prices unchanged. We quote extra creamery rolls, at 30@32c; fair to choice dairy was steady at 30@32c; fair to good 26@28c; common to fair 18@24c.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand and active market. We quote at 11@11½c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12½@13½c; Sweitzer 14@16c; Limburger 14@16c.

EGGS—There was a steady and unchanged market with quotations generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUIT—Peaches are unchanged but none at all of market. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Plums in fair demand at $3 00@3 00 ₱ bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 ₱ box; country do $2 00@3 00 ₱ bushel. Grapes were easy at 40@50c ₱ lb. Crab-apples $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—New hominy is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 2½c per pound; old is quoted at 2@2½c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is weak at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market continues sluggish and weak. We quote at 45@50c per bushel in car lots on track. From store there is a quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 per barrel, according to quality. Sweet potatoes are at $3 00@3 50 per barrel for Baltimores; $3 50@4 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair. Old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 75@1 80; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 90@3 00 per bushel; in round lots $2 30@2 80. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

Groceries.

There continues to be an active and satisfactory trade without quotable change in values. Sugars continue firm with an upward tendency in sympathy with the Eastern markets. Coffees are also very firm and active. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	11 c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10½@11
Prime Rio	23 c	Extra C	10@10½
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yellow	9½
Java	33@36c	Golden C—yellow	9
Roasted Coffees.		*Cut Loaf*	12½ c
Rio, in papers	30 c	Crushed	11½c
Rio, in bulk	28 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in papers	37 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	36c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Str'ght'n'y, O.	72@75c
Young Hyson	80@1 00	Prime	70c
Gunpowder	80@1 00	Good	65c
Imperial	80@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	85c@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	85@1 00	Refiner drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lower grades	35@45c
Souchong	85	*Starch.*	9c
Pearl		*Silver gloss*	9½c
Choice Carlins	8½c	*Blue*	9½c
Patna	7½@8c	*Gloss*	9½c
Rangoon	6½@7c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Brish soap	4½@5c
Cloves	20@22c	Castile	10@11c
Allspice	12½@13c	Sal soda	2 50 ₱ 100
Cassia	25 c	Refined	2½@2¾c
Nutmegs	85@1 25	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Fruits.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c
Mould	13 c		

FISH—There is a fair trade at firm prices. We quote:

No. 1 extra mess		No. 3	10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	21 00	White fish, h'f bbls	5 50
No. 1 mess	20 00	Lake herring, half bbls	3 00
Extra No. 1 shore	19 00	Trout	4 50
No. 1	18 00	Labrador spitzbergen	5 00
No. 2	16@13 00	ring, ₱ bbl	10 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate at steady prices. Raisins—layers, ₱ box, $2 75; London layers (lb), $1 25; Valentia, 11@12c; Malaga, 10@11c; Dairee cts, 5½@6c ₱ lb. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 35c. Prunes, 12c. Almonds—Languedoc, soft shelled 25c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 20c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples (ex) French 10@13c; Grenoble, 15c; Bordeaux, 12½@13c; Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Pineapples 75@$1 50. Lemons—Messina, box, $4 50. Oranges—Messina, ₱ box, $6 50. Cocoanuts $5 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active trade. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 40@1 60; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; cans, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 50@2 75; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapple, 2-lb cans, $3 00; peaches, $2 25@2 50; pint pickles, ₱ gl, $1 35, quart do @ $2 25; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bills containing 1,000 lbs or over, $9 00; bill of bills containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

Petroleum.

September 24—There was a strong and very active market to-day with the advancing influences still operating on prices, both here and in the East, and a shade higher prices realized on the highest grades.

The market opened with a large demand and showed quite a strong advancing tendency, with a slight accompanying excitement. Opening quotations were at $1 48@1 50 for United certificates; $1 47½@1 50 for Consolidated do; $1 49@1 50 for Empire do; $1 49@1 50 for Buckeye do; $1 49@1 50 for Tarr Farm do; $1 49@1 50 for Phillips do; $1 49@1 50 for Forest City do; $1 49@1 50 for Tidewater do; $1 49@1 50 for Southern Improvement do; $1 49@1 50 for Standard do; $1 49@1 50 for Continental do; $1 49@1 50 for Commonwealth do; $1 49

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 23, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.294	42	83	N.W.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.318	55	44	.....	Calm.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.337	45	84	N. E.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.341. Highest thermom....55
Mean thermometer...47 Lowest thermom....38
Rainfall.....

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Sale of Coal Property.

The W. & W. Hodgson coalworks, on the Monongahela, above Webster, lately advertised in our columns, were sold yesterday under partition proceedings in the Westmoreland court, to Thos. D. Keenan, attorney for Wm. Hodgson, one of the parties, for $28,100. The property embraces about 140 acres of coal, railroad, horses, &c., and was appraised at $36,000

Railway Collision.

The first section of the Cincinnati Express west, yesterday morning, ran into the side of the Brinton Accommodation engine, just west of Brinton station, at 7:06. The accommodation engineer was pulling out on the main track, when he should have remained on the siding. When he discovered his mistake, he could not get back on the siding, and the Cincinnati Express west ran into the side of the engine and tank. No person was injured on either train.

Stocks for Sale This Evening at 7 1-2 o'clock,

at Thomas F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

25 shares Peoples' National Bank,
30 shares Exchange National Bank,
40 shares Cash Insurance Company,
30 shares Armenia Insurance Company,
1 one thousand dollar share Germania Savings Bank,
100 shares Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.
THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Allegheny Street Committee.

This committee held a regular meeting last evening.

Mr. Johnson, of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, and representing the Managers of the Exposition, asked in their behalf that permission be granted to erect a board fence along the line of the Exposition ground abutting on South avenue for the protection of said ground.

A number of the property holders in that section were present and protested against the project.

On motion of Mr. Golden, the further consideration of the matter was indefinitely postponed.

The above is about all the business of any importance that was transacted.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" had its second performance, last night, before an audience fair in numbers and of unquestionable intelligence. As was stated in this department yesterday morning, the rendition of this play was one of the surprises of the season. In this, that it left nothing to be wished for in the way of betterment. Every member of the company cast in the piece was equal to her or his place, and took pride in doing the best that in them lay to please the audience. To the people this proved a very pleasant kind of conspiracy, and all wished that they might be witnesses hereafter to many more such. The elegant setting of the piece is a noticeable feature, and to Mr. Thompson, the stage manager, credit was mainly due. He is one of the most efficient of the working force of the Opera House, and deserves more frequent mention than is accorded to him.

As the play will be repeated this evening, the writer, with the best interest of the amusement loving public at heart, recommends all to go and see the "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

Academy of Music.

There was a decided improvement in the attendance at this theater, last evening, when Miss Ada Gray gave her second impersonation of *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine* in "East Lynne." She loses nothing in comparison with other actresses who essay this character. Her action is always graceful, her enunciation clear and distinct, and her facial play almost perfect. Her mobility of feature being remarkable. In the passages calling for the display of the more emotional she excels even herself at her best, and impresses every one most favorably.

This evening Miss Gray will essay the *role of Cora* in the French play of "Article 47." As remarked yesterday, this is a bold undertaking, in view of the fact that Clara Morris so recently played the same part here. It is the lady's benefit, we hope to record a full house.

Comedy Theater.

The romantic and sensational drama of "Pomp, or Way Down South," was presented last night to a very good house, and gave entire satisfaction. Harry Clifford and Lottie Grant do the principal characters well. The variety part of the programme is excellent.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There was another crowded house at this popular place of amusement last night, and all who attended were delighted with the entertainment. A good bill will be presented this evening, and also at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

OUR EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Amusement Committee—The Courtesies of the Opera House Extended to Visiting Journalists.

The initial meeting of the Amusement Committee for the Press department of the Exposition was held yesterday afternoon. The Chairman laid before the meeting a communication from Messrs. Darlington & Gothold, of the Opera House, of which the following is a copy:

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE, MANAGER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, September 22, 1875.

Geo. Wardman, Chairman Amusement Committee:

Permit us to extend to the press correspondents to our Exposition, the courtesies of the Opera House during their stay in our city. Trusting they will make themselves at home with us, we are

Very truly, yours,
ELSLER & GOTHOLD.

The chair was instructed to notify Messrs. Elsler & Gothold of the acceptance of their generous offer with thanks of the committee, after some time was spent in discussing plans for an extensive programme for the entertainment of the "press gang" during their stay in the city. A course of action having been decided on, the committee adjourned to meet on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Comments are being received yesterday from Frank Leslie and the New York *Graphic*, in which it was stated that they would have artists here at the opening.

THE BENNETT CASE.

Verdict in Favor of the Dollar Savings Bank.

The case of John F. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank was concluded yesterday —the jury, under the charge of Judge Sterrett—finding a verdict for the bank. In instructing the jury the Court stated that the consideration alleged here would be a legal consideration, but it was for the jury to say whether or not the consideration alleged had been sustained by the evidence. However, when a party seeks the interference of equitable principles, he must come into court with clean hands. Mr. Bennett, the plaintiff, had testified that one of the promissory notes suggested by the solicitor of the bank, which most powerfully acted upon him, and led him to enter into the contract, was that it would throw a difficulty in the way of one of his creditors in the collection of his debts. The Court charged that this was fraudulent.

The defendant was a corporation, and of course, like all other corporations, was limited as to its authority. Its charter allows it to purchase such real estate as may be required for its accommodation and convenience in the transaction of its business; to purchase such as may have been mortgaged in good faith for money loaned in pursuance of the provisions of the charter, and may be sold upon judgments or decrees obtained for money loaned. The plaintiff claimed that the bank had purchased in trust for the use of Mr. Bennett. But this would be an authority not conferred. The Court was of opinion that if such a contract were made by any of the officers of the bank, it was not binding upon the bank, and so charged. The jury were therefore instructed to return a verdict for the defendant, for the reasons that the corporation had no power to make such a contract, and that it was against the policy of the law to enforce a contract which had for one of its objects the hindering or delaying of other creditors in the collection of their debts. The jury found for defendant.

The Catholic Journal criticises the address of Dr. Jacobus and the inaugural of Dr. Strong, delivered in the Pennsylvania Female College, on Monday afternoon. The point made is, that as Dr. Jacobus and Dr. Strong deplored the want of religious culture and plead for a *Christian* education, the Catholic church is not far wrong in denouncing the public schools and Protestant colleges as irreligious and godless.

PRESIDENT NELLIS and Mr. Coleman are working industriously for the success of our coming Exposition.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Opening of the Campaign in Western Pennsylvania.

Substantial Men of Pittsburgh in Council.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

FINANCIAL ISSUES DISCUSSED.

What the Democratic Party Will Do if They Can.

A Grand Torchlight Procession, etc., etc.

The opening meeting of the campaign was held in this city last night, and a grand and auspicious opening it was. Lafayette Hall, with a capacity of fifteen hundred, was literally filled to overflowing, and hundreds remained on the streets, unable to find seats within. Fully half an hour before the time for opening, the seats in the body of the hall were mainly filled with a class of Republicans who do not always attend party meetings. Among these we noticed a goodly number who had grown gray in the service—men of wealth, stability and intelligence—men who had given liberally of their time and means to support the party and advance its interests, and who, by their presence last night, showed that they are still steadfast in the faith, and are determined to stand by the party which defended and preserved the life of the nation. Indeed, we do not remember to have ever seen an audience so largely composed of an earnest, active, thinking men of the Republican party. The speech occupied two hours in its delivery, and was listened to with the closest attention throughout.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR MORTON AT THE DEPOT.

At a few minutes after eight o'clock Senator Morton, accompanied by Col. Thomas M. Bayne, Chairman, and C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Secretary of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, arrived at the hall, and on approaching the platform was hailed with a hearty round of applause.

THE ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Col. Bayne, Geo. R. White, Esq., one of our oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, was unanimously called to preside. On taking the chair Mr. White spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am very much gratified on this occasion to have the opportunity of reiterating what I said at a meeting of the businessmen and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, held three years ago, previous to the Gubernatorial election:

That from reliable information, satisfactory to myself, I believed that Hartranft was not only honest, but a man of unquestionable integrity, and when in the service of his country, not a suspicion was ever breathed against his character during his military career. That as Governor of this great Commonwealth, he has shown that he has great executive ability; and verified every pledge he there made as to his honesty and ability to discharge the duty of Chief Magistrate of this State. He is no friend to special legislation or to combinations of any kind, or any party to plunder the Treasury.

With these brief remarks I take pleasure in introducing Senator Morton of Indiana, a statesman and a man whose record during the late war was his brilliant efforts in raising men and money to sustain the Government of our country. (Applause.)

LIST OF VICE PRESIDENTS.

Colonel Bayne then read the following list of Vice Presidents:

James I. Bennett, Esq., J. H. Shoenberger, Esq
William Lyon, Esq., Jacob Rees, Esq.,
W. H. Graff, Esq., T. B. Atterbury, Esq.,
Arthur Hobson, Esq., J. M. Davis, Esq.,
John Adams, Esq., James Vernon, Esq.,
J. W. Chalfant, Esq., James Keller, Esq.,
David Chess, Esq., James McKelvey, Esq.,
Joseph Dilworth, Esq., C. Arbuthnot, Esq.,
C. Yeager, Esq., J. McCreighton, Esq.,
Col. Henry B. Hays, C. B. C. Herron, Esq.,
Hon. O. Phillips, J. McD. Crossan, Esq.,
Hon. T. J. Bigham, B. F. Pulpress, Esq.,
Josiah Cohen, Esq., James Littell, Esq.,
Joshua Rhodes, Esq., Hon. H. S. Fleming,
Gen. Jas. S. Negley, Hon. Thos. M. Howe,
Col. J. Oliver, Esq., Capt. W. W. Tyson,
Prof. S. A. Neale, Alex. Nimick, Esq.,
W. H. Voegtly, Esq., Gen. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. Neeb, Esq., William Stuart, Esq.,
Nathan Brokaw, Esq., E. P. Jones, Esq.,
Reuben Miller, Esq., Hon. Hugh McNeil,
Sellers M'Cleave, Esq., Thos. Keese, Esq.,
Abr'm Johnson, Esq., Geo. Archibold, Esq.,
Sam'l Gowans, Esq., Jacob Born, Esq.,
George Bothwell, Esq.,

Secretaries, reporters of the press.

Senator Morton then addressed his large and attentive audience as follows:

ADDRESS OF SENATOR MORTON.

Mr. President and fellow citizens of Pennsylvania: I have always regarded it as a high compliment to be invited to address the citizens of Pittsburgh. This city, distinguished as being the great manufacturing city of this country, distinguished for its industry, its skilled labor, for its solid men, its solid capitalists, and all attributes that go to make up briefly to-night some of the political questions at issue between the two great parties. I simply desire to be understood that politics means business. It is public business in which no man is too poor, no man is too rich not to be interested. I have no amusement to offer, no stories to tell, but I propose to attempt to argue certain questions before you to-night, and without further preliminary I shall come to the questions.

FINANCES.

The first question to which I shall direct your attention to-night, separating the two parties in Pennsylvania, though not in other States, is what is called the financial question. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, two years since in State Convention at Erie adopted what is known as the Ohio platform on the subject of finances. They avowed in the first place in favor of abolishing national banks and substituting in place of national bank notes a new issue of greenbacks, and they further resolved that this new issue of greenbacks was not to be limited in any manner to the existing volume of national banks, but might be extended and should be extended beyond that, to meet what was called the increasing demands of the industries of the time. They further resolved in favor of the resumption of specie payment, that no action should be taken by Congress looking to a result of that kind, and in substance abandoning specie payment as a purpose or as a thing to be desired. I am compelled to-night to dissent from its platform, because of it it seems that are not agreeable to me, and may not be to some of you. I would remark in the first place, my friends, in regard to parties, that the masses of all parties are honest and intend to do right. The masses of all parties in this country intend to be patriotic, and are from their stand pat. Therefore what I shall say about this platform and about the Democratic party is not at all personal in its character nor intended to impugn motives. But I deal with the Democratic party as a political organization. It is responsible for its principles and is responsible for its record just as any man in society is responsible for his personal history and character. Men as members of parties do things that they would not do as private individuals. Just as we know that men as members of corporations will do things in that capacity from which they would shrink in their personal capacities. And the crimes and blunders of parties are to be attributed in the main to the principles on which parties are born, live and move and have their being, and from those principles they never get away. I am compelled to say in regard to this Democratic platform adopted in Pennsylvania that it is to be regarded as a trap to catch voters as a snare to the feet of the unwary. It proposes to do what the Democratic party of Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot do, and its wise men do not expect to do. But it expects to catch votes by putting forth certain offers and presenting certain temptations.

A TRAP AND A SNARE.

The offer to make money plenty is made to every man on condition that he will vote the Democratic ticket—and is very much like the offer made to the Savior upon the mountain, that Satan would give to him all the kingdoms of the earth if he would fall down and worship him, when at that time there was not a foot of land at the disposal of the devil. [Applause] The Democratic party in its platform has offered to bribe the voters by proposing to do that which it has no power to do in regard to money and in regard to times. The first evidence I shall offer to show that this platform is a trap is the platform adopted by the Democratic party of New York, just across your borders, on last Wednesday at Syracuse. I beg leave to call your attention to the reading of that platform. Perhaps some of you have not read it. It starts out: "A speedy return to specie payment is a demand alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government. The present depression of business is caused by the reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciative and irredeemable currency; by enormous and fraudulent issues of capital, state and federal taxation, and by fraud and peculation in the administration of public affairs. The remedy for these evils is the earliest possible renewal of any of their causes. In the face of the fact that the existing volume of currency is greater than can be absorbed by business, and in the face of the fact that the recent fall of prices is the result of inflation, an attempt to increase the currency would be worse than ineffectual to revive prosperity; for it would interrupt the healing processes of nature, and would be worse than futile to restore confidence, for it would unsettle values, paralyze the beginning of enterprise, rob labor of its too scanty employment, and bring stifling stagnation and administrative reform, would bring lasting dishonor upon the country, the intelligence and character of the country.

The Democratic party of New York also reaffirm the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Syracuse.

SLAPPED IN THE FACE.

On the subject of finances those principles then set forth were as follows:

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender; currency convertible with gold.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments no steps backwards.

Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin; the sacred preservation of the public faith.

This is the evidence I bring from the Democracy of New York, in which in substance though not in words they denounce the framers of the Pennsylvania platform as republicans and knaves.

This platform in New York was intended—and those familiar with that Convention know it—as a rebuke to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and was intended to slap in the face a similar platform.

On the same day the Democratic party in the State of Nebraska was assembled in Convention, and they avowed in the following platform upon the subject of finance:

The Democratic State Convention of Nebraska, held in Fremont on Thursday, resolved "that we are in favor of a found currency, coin or its equivalent, as essential to stabilizing business and a restoration of prosperity, steps toward specie payments and no steps backwards."

There the Nebraska Democracy directly declare that the proposition to make a further issue of greenbacks, as demanded by the Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is a palpable violation of the Constitution. On yesterday the Democratic party met in convention in the State of Massachusetts and there adopted the following platform on the subject of finances:

Resolved, That in the interest of public morals, the business and the fair dealing of commerce, we oppose any further issue by the Government of a currency inconvertible with gold, the world's recognized measure of values, and we favora speedy return to specie payments as essential to a revival of the commerce and credit of the country and to the welfare of the laboring masses.

The Democratic party in nineteen States have resolved strongly in favor of a speedy return to specie payments including Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Missouri, Indiana, Mississippi, California, Oregon and Texas, therefore bring this testimony in corroboration of the statement I made that this platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Democracy is intended to be a trap and a snare to the feet of the unwary. It proposes to do what the Democratic party of Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot do, and its wise men do not expect to do. But it expects to catch votes by putting forth certain offers and presenting certain temptations.

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